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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/501,407	03/25/2005	Victor Willem Van Beusechem	253-9	9615
23869	7590	07/06/2010	EXAMINER	
HOFFMANN & BARON, LLP 6900 JERICHO TURNPIKE SYOSSET, NY 11791			LONG, SCOTT	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/501,407	<b>Applicant(s)</b> VAN BEUSECHEM ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> SCOTT LONG	<b>Art Unit</b> 1633

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 June 2010.

2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 10,15-17,19-23 and 26-41 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 10,15-17 and 19-23 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 26-29,32-34,38 and 39 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) 35-37 and 41 is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

*The examiner acknowledges receipt of Applicant's Remarks and Claim amendments, filed on 7 June 2010.*

***Claim Status***

Claims 10, 15-17, 19-23 and 26-40 are pending. Claims 26, 33 and 40 are amended. Claims 1-9, 11-14, 18, 24-25 and 41 have been cancelled. Claims 10, 15-17, and 19-23 are withdrawn from further consideration by the Examiner, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to non-elected inventions, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Claims 26-40 are under current examination.

***Priority***

This application claims benefit from foreign Application No. EP/02075108.7, filed 14 January 2002 and PCT Application No. PCT/EP03/00340, filed 14 January 2003. The instant application has been granted the benefit date, 14 January 2002, from the application EP/02075108.7.

***Sequence Compliance***

The objection to claim 40 because of failure to conform to sequence rules is withdrawn due to the applicant's amendments.

***RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS***

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

***Fueyo & Lin***

The rejection of claims 26-27 and 30-41 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fueyo et al (Oncogene. 2000. 19:2-12) in view of Lin et al. (Cancer Research. Oct 15, 2000. 60. p.5895-5901) is withdrawn in response to the applicant's arguments.

The applicant's arguments have been fully considered and are persuasive.

Therefore, the examiner hereby withdraws the rejection of claims 26-27 and 30-41 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fueyo et al in view of Lin et al.

***Hallenbeck & Lin***

The rejection of claims 26-33, 35-39 and 41 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hallenbeck et al (Human Gene Therapy. 1999; 10:1721-1733) in view of Lin et al. (Cancer Research. Oct 15, 2000. 60. p.5895-5901) is withdrawn in response to the applicant's arguments.

The applicant's arguments have been fully considered and are persuasive.

Therefore, the examiner hereby withdraws the rejection of claims 26-33, 35-39 and 41 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hallenbeck et al in view of Lin et al.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

***Curiel & Xu***

Claims 26-35 and 38-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Curiel et al (US-6,824,771) in view of Xu et al. (Human Gene Therapy. 1997; 8:177-185).

Claim 26 is directed to a replication competent recombinant adenovirus, being capable to replicate and having lytic capacity in target cells, wherein said target cells are hampered in a p53 dependent apoptosis pathway, wherein the adenovirus is a conditionally replicating adenovirus; wherein the adenovirus genome comprises a coding sequence of at least one mammalian restoring factor functional in restoring the p53 apoptosis pathway in said target cells; wherein said coding sequence is operably linked to one or more expression control sequences functional in said target cells, and whereby said restoring factor induces accelerated cell lysis and/or a faster release of virus progeny when compared to a recombinant adenovirus lacking said coding sequence and wherein the virus genome further comprises a gene selected from a gene encoding the adenovirus E1B-19kDa protein or a functional analog or derivative thereof and a gene encoding the adenovirus E1B-55kDa protein or a functional analog or derivative thereof. The structure of the claimed replication competent recombinant adenovirus must have E1B-19kDa protein or E1B-55kDa and must have mammalian p53 operatively linked a promoter.

Curiel et al. teach a conditionally replicative recombinant adenovirus which (1) has a functional E1B-19k and (2) is E1B-55k-deleted or is E1A-deleted/modified and (3) comprises a therapeutic gene operatively linked to a promoter.

Curiel et al. does not teach that p53 is one of the therapeutic proteins. Rather, Curiel et al. uses thymidine kinase as an exemplary therapeutic gene.

However, Xu et al. teach that p53 is a therapeutic protein used to treat cancer. Xu is silent on the use of Adenovirus, since Xu et al. use plasmids to deliver p53. Xu et al. does not specifically state that the p53 is from humans, but this would be obvious to a skilled artisan, since human p53 is often used in anticancer methods.

Claim 27 is directed to the adenovirus of claim 26 wherein said adenovirus is a "human adenovirus." Curiel et al. teach the adenovirus is a chimeric human adenovirus comprised of subtypes 2 and 5 (claim 10).

Claim 28 is directed to the recombinant virus according to claim 26, wherein expression of at least one essential early adenovirus gene is controlled by a tumor specific promoter. Curiel et al. teach tumor specific control of E4 or E2 (col.10, lines 1-6).

Claim 29 is directed to the recombinant virus according to claim 26, wherein the adenovirus is a heterologously trans-complemented adenovirus. The specification uses a definition of "heterologously trans-complemented adenovirus" which is different from the usual meaning in the art. The specification teaches, "In a first type of replication competent recombinant adenovirus said parts that are essential for at least one step of the adenovirus infectious life cycle are also removed, but the essential functions of said parts are complemented by inserting functional expression cassettes for heterologous proteins that provide said essential functions in the recombinant adenovirus genome. This type of recombinant adenovirus is referred to herein as a

heterologously trans-complemented adenovirus, and therefore is to be regarded as replication competent according to the definition presented herein." (page 3, lines 3-12). In the adenovirus described by Curiel, replace endogenous viral E4 and/or E2 with a modified e\$ and/or E2 construct having tumor-specific expression (Examples 10-11). By the definition provided by the instant specification, the resulting adenovirus of Curiel is a heterologously trans-complemented adenovirus.

Claims 30-31 are directed to the adenovirus of claim 26 wherein the genome of said adenovirus comprises "E1B-55kDa protein" (claim 30) and "E1B-19kDa protein" (claim 31). Claim 32 is directed to the adenovirus of claim 30 wherein the genome of said adenovirus comprises "genes of the...E4 region." Claim 33 is directed to the recombinant virus according to claim 30, where the virus genome comprises at least the gene encoding the adenovirus E4 or F6 protein or function analogues or derivative thereof. Curiel et al. describe a variety of conditionally replicative recombinant adenoviruses which satisfy the limitations of claims 30-33.

Claim 34 is directed to the adenovirus of claim 26 wherein a mutation in a E1A region encompassing at least part of the pRb-binding CR2 domain of E1A. Curiel et al teach a modified conditionally replicative recombinant adenovirus which contains a deletion of nucleotide sequences encoding the RB binding site of E1a (see Curiel claim 5).

Claim 35 is directed to the recombinant virus according to claim 26, wherein the restoring factor is p53 protein or a function al analogue or derivative thereof. Xu et al. teach p53.

Claim 38 is directed to the adenovirus of claim 26 wherein the target cell is a human cell chosen from the group consisting of cancer cells, arthritic cells, smooth muscle cells, and cells infected with a virus. Both references use cancer cells.

Claim 39 is directed to the adenovirus of claim 27 wherein said human adenovirus is a serotype 5 adenovirus. Curiel et al. teach the adenovirus is a chimeric human adenovirus comprised of subtypes 2 and 5 (claim 10).

Claim 40 is directed to the recombinant virus according to claim 34, wherein the mutation comprises a deletion encompassing amino acids 122-1129 (LTCHEAGF) of SEQ ID NO:5. Curiel et al. teach that E1a is deleted. A deletion encompassing amino acids 122-1129 (LTCHEAGF) of SEQ ID NO:5 is encompassed by deletion of E1a.

It would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to substitute the particular anti-cancer protein, p53 (from Xu et al) in the conditionally replicative recombinant adenovirus of Curiel et al.

Regarding the rationale for combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results, all of the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the element as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. Each of the elements (conditionally replicative recombinant adenovirus with a functional E1B19 and the therapeutic gene p53) are taught Curiel or Xu and further they are shown to be used as in anti-cancer therapies. It would be therefore predictably obvious to use a combination of these elements in a adenovirus used for cancer therapy.

An artisan would have expected success, because the molecular biology required to substitute the p53 gene for the HSV-TK gene in the conditionally replicative recombinant adenovirus would be known to a skilled artisan.

Therefore the adenovirus as taught by Curiel et al in view of Xu et al would have been *prima facie* obvious over the adenovirus of the instant application.

***Curiel, Xu & Lin***

Claims 36-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Curiel et al (US-6,824,771) in view of Xu et al. (Human Gene Therapy. 1997; 8:177-185) as applied to claims 26 and 35 above, and further in view of Lin et al. (Cancer Research. Oct 15, 2000. 60. p.5895-5901).

The teachings of Curiel and Xu are described above in the previous 35 USC 103(a) rejection. Together they suggest replication competent recombinant adenovirus comprising the gene for p53 operatively linked to a promoter, which also comprises either E1b-19k or E1b-55k. In addition, Xu et al. teach that p53 can be used as an anti-tumor therapeutic gene for treating breast cancer. Xu et al. administered a plasmid which expressed the gene for p53 to MDA-MB-435 human breast cancer cells which lack p53.

Curiel and Xu fail to teach the limitations of claims 36-37, directed to specific mutations in the p53 protein, such that p53 lacks a functional binding domain for a

human Mdm2 protein (claim 36) and such that p53 has mutated amino acids Leu-14 and Phe-19 in the p53 binding domain for a human Mdm2 protein (claim 37).

However, Lin et al. teach a variant form of human p53 having mutated amino acids Leu-14 and Phe-19. Lin et al. teach this mutant form of human p53 lacks a functional binding domain for a human Mdm2 protein. Lin et al. teach that the p53 14/19 engineered p53 variant is particularly effective against human cancers that express abnormally high levels of Mdm2 oncogene product. MDA-MB-435 human breast cancer cells express high levels of Mdm2 oncogene product.

It would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to substitute the p53 14/19 engineered p53 variant of Lin et al. into the replication competent recombinant adenovirus comprising the gene for p53 operatively linked to a promoter, which also comprises either E1b-19k or E1b-55k as suggested by Curiel and Xu.

The person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to substitute the p53 14/19 engineered p53 variant of Lin et al. into the replication competent recombinant adenovirus comprising the gene for p53 because the cancer cell type treated by Xu et al. (i.e., MDA-MB-435 human breast cancer cells) express high levels of Mdm2 oncogene product and Lin et al. suggests that tumor cells which express high levels of Mdm2 oncogene product are particularly well suited for anti-tumor treatment with substitute the p53 14/19 engineered p53 variant.

An artisan would have expected success, because the molecular biology required to modify a recombinant adenovirus was known and practiced in the art at the time of the invention.

Therefore the adenovirus as taught by Curiel, Xu & Lin would have been *prima facie* obvious over the adenovirus of the instant application.

***Conclusion***

No claims are allowed.

#### **Examiner Contact Information**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Scott Long** whose telephone number is **571-272-9048**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 9am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Joseph Woitach** can be reached on **571-272-0739**. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/SCOTT LONG/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1633